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200,000-Man Mammoth Pyongyang City Rally Demands

Pullout of U.S. Troops from S. Korea

A 200,000-man Pyongyang city mass rally on June 24 strongly demanded the immediate pull-out of the U.S. troops from South Korea, KCNA reported.

The mammoth Pyongyang city rally was organized that day to mark the "Day of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of the U.S. Army from South Korea."

The Kim Il Sung Square, the rallying ground, was packed to capacity by the 200,000 working people who, shouting anti-American slogans and shaking their fists, strongly voiced their demand for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. occupationist army from South Korea. Angry waves of voices of the 200,000 participants calling for the U.S. withdrawal swept the rallying site.

Seen on the Square were streamers bearing the slogans: "Long live the independent unification of the country!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!" and "Raise higher the banner of anti-imperialist struggle!" and huge posters portraying the victorious Korean people knocking down the Yankee aggressive forces in the past Korean War.

Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, declared in his speech at the rally that the victory of the Korean people in the Korean War was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist forces.

The speaker denounced the U.S. imperialists for persisting in their policies of aggression and war against the Korean people by reinforcing military strength in South Korea and introducing even atomic weapons and guided missiles, far from drawing a lesson from their defeat in the war.

The speaker said:

By inducing the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to conclude the "ROK-Japan Treaty," the U.S. imperialists have reduced South Korea to a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. Furthermore, they are openly scheming to frame up a new "anti-

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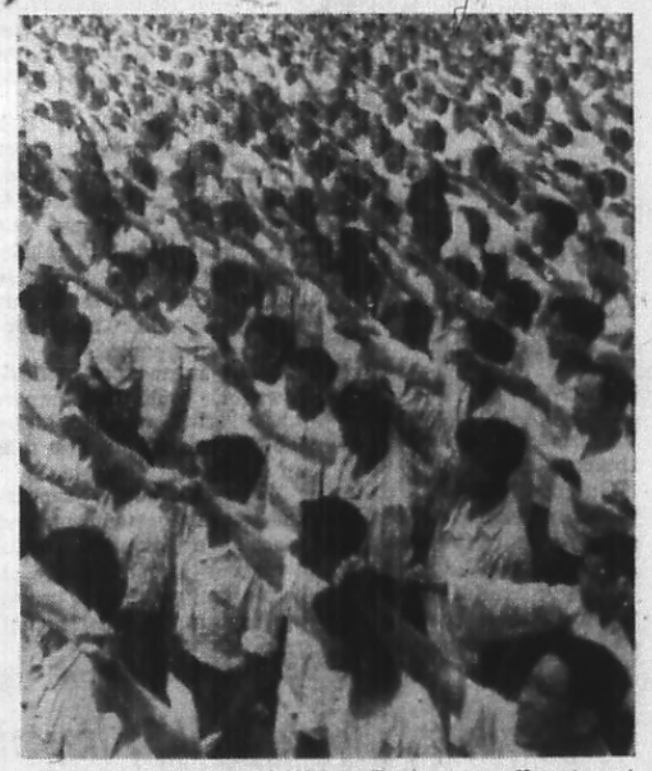

Participants in the 200,000-man Pyongyang rally strongly demanding the immediate pull-out of the U.S. troops from South Korea

12 Social Bodies of DPRK Issue Joint Statement

On the occasion of the "Month of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism" (June 25-July 27), 12 social bodies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 21 issued a joint statement and appealed to the international organs, public organizations of various countries and world peace-loving people to further intensify the international struggle for the U.S. withdrawal from South Korea, according to a KCNA report. (The full text of the statement on page 2)

Gen. Oh Baik Ryong Warns U.S. Aggressors

Oh Baik Ryong, General of the Korean People's Army seriously warned that "We do not want war, but we are not afraid of it, and if the enemy dare pounce on us, we well fight him heroically and beat him thoroughly."

He declared this in an article contributed to Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War.

Pointing out that the myth about the mightiness of U.S. imperialism burst like soap bubbles in the Korean War, Gen. Oh Baik Ryong said:

The historical victory won by the Korean people in the three-year war was a victory of a revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary force and a great victory of a revolutionary army over the imperialist aggressor army.

With this historical victory, our people and People's Army thwarted the U.S. imperialists' plan of aggression and greatly encouraged the anti-imperialist, national liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The U.S. imperialist, failing to draw a proper lesson from their miserable defeat in the Korean War, are shipping into South Korea all sorts of weapons of new type, expanding military set-ups on an extensive scale and turning all the manpower and material resources of South Korea to war preparations.

Regarding South Korea as a bridgehead for Asian aggression and a military-strategic base for world domination, they are binding it tighter to their military-strategic system. Through the fabrication of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" the U.S. imperialists knocked together the South Korean puppets and Japanese militarists in a military tie-up and dragooned the South Korean puppet army and the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into a concrete joint operation for Asian aggression.

They masterminded the "Asian and Pacific Region Ministerial Meeting" in an effort to whip together their puppets in this region in a single anti-communist military alliance directed against the Asian socialist countries and the national liberation struggle in this area.

In South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are waging barbarous scorched-earth operations by hurling in 270,000 U.S. troops, scores of thousands of South Korean puppet troops and other mercenaries.

The U.S. imperialists' adventures of aggression in Asia today prove that they are the chieftain of aggression and war, international gendarme and the most heinous enemy of the people. A determined struggle must be waged against U.S. imperialism, and all the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist forces must be further united for freedom, national independence and socialism. It is the loftiest task of the socialist countries and the freedom-loving people of the world to fight against U.S. imperialism and prepare themselves against aggression and war.

The defence line of our fatherland, General Oh Baik Ryong declared, is guarded by the powerful Korean People's Army which accumulated rich combat experiences in beating U.S. imperialism and possesses modern military techniques, and the entire people are standing together with the People's Army, for defence of the fatherland.

In conclusion, he warned the U.S. imperialists not to run riot.

Palestinian Nat'l Council Calls for Deepening of Korea-Arab Ties

The Third Session of the Palestinian National Council which was held recently in Gaza, Palestine, adopted a political resolution on strengthening and developing mutual contacts and friendly relations between the Palestinian and Korean peoples and between the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their common struggle, according to information from Gaza.

Supporting the struggle of the South Korean people to free themselves from U.S. imperialism and the present Seoul rulers, the resolution of the Palestinian National Council expressed thanks to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its just stand toward the Palestinian question and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, and appealed to other Arab countries to establish friendly relations with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

SPA Delegation Arrives in Cairo

A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Cairo on June 25 on a friendship visit to the Untied Arab Republic at the invitation of the National Assembly of the UAR.

The delegation was met at the airport by Anwar El Sadat, Chairman of the UAR National Assembly; Ahmar Fahim, Vice-chairman of the same and Chairman of the General Federation of Workers of the UAR; and other dignitaries of the National Assembly and the Government as well as National Assemblymen.

Also present at the airport were diplomatic representatives of socialist countries and new-born independent countries of Asia and Africa in Cairo.

Ambassador Li Chan Sun and staff members of the Korean Embassy in Cairo and their families, Korean students studying in Cairo were also there.

Korean Gymnastics Del. Here in Tokyo

A delegation of the Korean Gymnastics Association which left Pyongyang on June 21 arrived in Tokyo on June 29 to attend the International Judges Training Course of the Far East and Near and Middle East to be held in Tokyo from June 28 to 30.

The Korean gymnastics delegation is led by Kim Kyung Hwan, Vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and Member of the KGA.

Greetings to 18th Congress of USA C.P.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party sent on June 21 a telegram of greetings to the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

The telegram reads in part:

Extending congratulations to the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., we express internationalist solidarity with your struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and to safeguard the freedom and democratic rights of the working people and the constitutional rights of the Negroes.

JOINT STATEMENT OF 12 SOCIAL BODIES OF DPRK

Follows the full text of the joint statement of the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Agricultural Working People's Union of Korea, the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists' Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association, and the Korean Students' Committee:

The Month of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism beginning June 25, the day when the American imperialists provoked the Korean War 16 years ago, is drawing near.

On the eve of this fighting-month, the Korean people extend gratitude to the international organs, public organizations of various countries and to the people of all walks of life of the world, who voiced active support and encouragement to their just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and the attainment of the peaceful unification of the country.

On June 25, 1950, U.S. imperialism unleashed the aggressive war against the Korean people.

Having ignited the war, the American aggressors hurled all they could muster into the Korean War. They dumped into the war the bulk of the U.S. ground, naval and air forces and troops of 15 satellite countries and poured in 11 times the amount of war materials used in the Pacific War.

In the Korean War, U.S. imperialism resorted to most brutal methods, unheard of in history. Through scorched-earth tactics, it reduced our towns and villages to rubble, massacred innocent people and made no scruple of employing chemical and bacteriological weapons.

By no means or method, however, could U.S. imperialism bring to their knees the Korean people, who rose up in the just struggle.

With the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving people the world over, our people waged a heroic struggle, dealing crushing blows to the American aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists' wild dream to conquer our people easily through a surprise attack against the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea was shattered to smithereens, and the U.S. imperialists lost the war. They had to admit their miserable defeat for the first time in the history of their aggressive wars and affix their signature to the Armistice Agreement.

The historic victory of the Korean people won in the Patriotic War of Liberation was a great triumph of the peace-loving forces over the forces of aggression and war. Through their historic victory our people frustrated the U.S. imperialists' vicious scheme to spread the flames of war to the Asian Continent.

Already 13 years have elapsed since the fierce war ended in Korea.

But a lasting peace has not yet been realized in Korea nor the peaceful unification of the country realized.

This is entirely due to the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists, still occupying South Korea, are carrying out the colonial enslavement policy, hampering in every way the unification of our fatherland and coiling up tension in Korea.

Today South Korea is completely under the sway of the United States.

In South Korea national sovereignty has been utterly stamped out and the occupiers have everything in their clutches, political, economic, military, cultural, etc.

South Korean economy is serving the military purposes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and national economy is being strangulated. The decadent American way of life is widespread, while national culture is trampled underfoot.

The U.S. colonial rule over South Korea is maintained by a fascist terror reign.

In fact, there is no elementary freedom or democracy in South Korea. The masses of the people are afflicted by the worsening economic poverty on top of the suffocating political pressure. The majority of the able-bodied are unemployed fully or partly, and millions of peasants run out of provisions every year in South Korea.

These calamities are coupled with unbearable national humiliation and inhuman atrocities by the U.S. occupationists. The occapationist think nothing of violating women and murdering guiltless people and do not scruple even at raiding houses and plundering property.

The South Korean people have come to the just conclusion that the only way of freeing themselves from such misfortunes, hardships and calamities lies in the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army and unification of the divided country.

The national split which has lasted for more than 20 years makes it impossible to pool on a unitary basis the national resources and wisdom of the North and South for the prosperity of the country and the flourish of the nation.

The division of the land is preventing the separated fellow countrymen from writing to each other, let alone meeting each other. The unification of the country is, indeed, the paramount national aspiration of the entire people of Korea, North and South.

But, the U.S. imperialists are standing in the way of realizing this urgent national aspiration of our people

Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, their puppets of South Korea have opposed our consistent proposal for achieving the unification of our country on independent, democratic and peaceful principles.

They opposed the proposal for settling the question of Korea's unification through free North-South general elections held on a democratic basis free from foreign interference after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea.

We proposed to enforce a confederate system as a transitional measure for solving urgent problems confronting our nation, should they find it impossible to agree to holding North-South general

(To be continued on page 3)

Reckless Scheme of U.S. Imperialism and Its Stooges Is Bound to Meet Fiasco

The June 16 issue of Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party carried an editorial headlined "Reckless scheme of U.S. imperialism and its stooges is bound to meet fiasco". The editorial says:

The aggressive plot hatched in Seoul is a challenge to peace, progress, national independence and justice. The "joint communique" of the Seoul meeting is a document directed against the Korean and other Asian peoples and threatening peace and security in the world."

The agreement on setting up the "Asian and Pacific Council" aimed at opposing communism under pretext of countering "external threat" means that the U.S. imperialists who had been scheming to frame up an anti-communist organization took one step farther toward the formation of a new military alliance in the Asian and Pacific region, the editorial notes, and adds: It is because they feared public denunciation of an open military alliance that they agreed to set up a permanent organ in the form of the "annual Ministerial Meeting of the Asian and Pacific Region", not in the form of an alliance like "SEATO" and "ANZUS."

Recalling the fact that the participants in the Seoul meeting described the U.S. aggression on Vietnam as "defense" and the Vietnamese people's just war of liberation as "aggression" and called with one accord for supporting and aiding the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, Thieu-Ky clique, in one form or another, the editorial says: Thus they tried to justify their criminal act of participating in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam by dispatching their mercenary troops on U.S. orders and offering military bases and supplying war materials and, at the same time, reaffirmed their stand of faithfully serving U.S. imperialism in its aggression upon Asia.

They also tried to justify foreign interference in the Korean issue and the territorial division of Korea and lay an obstacle to her unification by clamouring about the "U.N. resolutions on Korea" and the "mission of the U.N. in Korea."

The Seoul meeting was a meeting of plotters convened for backing up the U.S. policies of aggression and war against Asia.

The "communique" laid main emphasis on the setting up of the "Asian Pacific Council" and "support to the Vietnam war" under the slogan of "prevention of aggression" and "security," while giving the last place to the issue of "economic and cultural cooperation and exchange" which had been advertised as the main item on the agenda. This fully laid bare the criminal nature of the Seoul meeting before the peoples of Asia and the world.

The Japanese militarists who pretended to be interested only in "economic and cultural cooperation" at the meeting expressed satisfaction with the "communique" and laid stress on "extending the scope of cooperation and consultation" to more countries, palavering about the "necessity of international solidarity." This showed in all its nakedness the aggressive design of the Japanese militarists to step into other Asian and Pacific countries, the editorial notes.

Pointing out that Pak Jung Hi faithfully executed the U.S. policy of aggression at the Seoul meeting, the editorial continues:

Pak Jung Hi, who has been engrossed in the treacherous acts by ushering the Japanese imperialists into South Korea and sending fellow-countrymen to the battlefields of South Vietnam as U.S. cannon fodder, blared at the meeting that "adequate use of force is inevitable in countering communism" and did his best, as "host," to lead the meeting in the direction indicated by the U.S. master. Thus, he once again revealed in all ugliness his true color as the faithful minion of the U.S. and challenged the Korean and other Asian peoples.

The socialist countries and independent states in Asia and the rest of the world resolutely denounced the Seoul meeting. This is a due answer to the sinister plot of the enemy and foretells that the reckless scheme of U.S. imperialism and its followers will meet fiasco.

The Korean people will not overlook any plot of the enemy. We will fight more resolutely against the criminal manoeuvring of the aggressors and their lackeys, the editorial declares.

Chinese Foreign Ministry Stat't Flays "Seoul Meeting"

The Foreign Ministry of the Chinese People's Republic issued a statement on June 21 and denounced the recent so-called "Ministerial Meeting of the Asian and Pacific Region" in Seoul as an important step taken by U.S. imperialism to accelerate the knocking up of a new aggressive military and political alliance to expand the war of aggression in Asia, according to a June 21 Hsinhua report.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry statement declared:

In order to save itself from defeat and extricate itself from its difficult position, U.S. imperialism has, on the one hand, readjusted its counter-revolutionary global strategy by shifting the centre of gravity of its strategy from Europe to Asia and, on the other hand, gathered its accomplices and vassals in the Asian and West Pacific region in an attempt to gang them up with Japan as the nucleus so as to tighten the military encirclement of the People's Republic of China, to prepare for armed attacks on China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to further expand its war of aggression against Vietnam. By means of such a new aggressive alliance they also wish to undermine and suppress the national liberation movements and people's revolutionary struggle in this region. The "Seoul Meeting" was the first step taken by U.S. imperialism to realize the above-mentioned aggressive designs.

Meanwhile statements denouncing the "Seoul Meeting" were also issued by many international organizations, including the **Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization, the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association, the Secretariat of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Council and the Secretariat of the International Union of Students.**

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electio.is right away. But they are opposed to this proposal, too. They oppose even the proposal for restoring national ties and enabling the separated families and relatives in the North and South to hear from each other.

The South Korean puppets have gone the length of arresting and imprisoning those who merely advocate the exchange of reporters and men of letters and corresponence between the North and South on preposterous charges that they "sympathize with the communists' demands."

It is a widely known fact that already many public and political figures and journalists of South Korea have been hanged for the mere "reason" that they called for the peaceful unification of the country.

Today, in South Korea it is regarded as the gravest "crime" to aspire after and advocate the peaceful unification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are still hanging on to the illegal discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N. in disregard of the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people for the country's unification.

However, the question of Korea's unification is an internal problem of our nation barring any interference from outside force.

There is no reason or ground for the U.N. to interfere internal problem of our nation.

In the first place, the U.N. has no right whatsoever to interfere in the Korean question in view of its declared mission.

Moreover, the U.N. had its name usurped by the U.S. imperialists in "justifying" the latter's armed invasion of Korea. Still today the U.N. is being utilized by the U.S. imperialists in "legalizing" their occupation of South Korea.

Under the U.N. signboard, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are still today obstructing the peaceful unification of our country to perpetuate the division of Korea and machinating to aggravate tension in South Korea and realize their ambition for the aggression of the northen part of our Republic.

The U.S. imperialists who are engrossed in new preparations in South Korea have committed all sorts of acts of hostility and of violation of the Armistice Agreement, nearly 40,000 cases, since the ceasefire in Korea, counting only those that were officially taken up at the Military Armistice Commission by our side.

They are bringing into South Korea various new-type weapons including atomic weapons and guided missiles, keeping tens of thousands of aggressive troops and have bolstered the puppet army to 6 00,000 and more effectives, are expanding military set-ups on an extensive scale and converting the whole of South Korea into a military base.

The U.S. aggressors are the main obstacle in the way of the solution of the Korean question.

U.S. imperialism is, for our nation, the sworn enemy which stretched its talons of aggression to Korea already a cenutry ago.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must pull out of South Korea at once, taking all their weapons along.

Looking ahead to the Month of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism, our people are renewing their determination to keep up the resolute struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and the independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism against Korea is not only bringing immeasurable national misfortunes to our people but also gravely menacing peace and security in the Far East, Asia and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are converting South Korea into an arms depot for occupying the whole of Korea and invading the Asian Continent, regarding it as a military-strategic base for realizing their ambition for world domination.

Through the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" the U.S. imperialists have already brought together the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese militarists not only politically and economically but also militarily.

The "ROK-Japan Treaty" has cleared the way for the Japanes- militarists to re-invade South Korea.

This poses a grave menace to the Korean people, adds to the indescribable misfortunes and sufferings of the people of Korea and has thrown a new stumbling block in the way of settling the question of Korea's unification. The "ROK-Japan Treaty" is interlinked with the "Japan-U.S. Security Pact" and the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" and virtually means the formation of a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance."

Today the U.S. imperialists are engineering to whip together satellites and puppets in the Asian and Pacific regions into a single anti-communist military alliance in Asia with the aim of completing their aggressive military-strategic system for opposing the socialist camp and stamping out the national independent states and the national liberation movements.

The Southeast Asian tour of Pak Jung Hi last February and the so-called "Asian and Pacific Region Ministerial Meeting" held recently in Seoul ever more glaringly reveal the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists.

The whole course of the "Seoul Meeting" held under the direct instigation of U. S. imperialism convincingly shows that the "meeting" was a product of the criminal plot of the U.S. imperialists to step up their machinations for aggression in Asia.

This is a serious threat to the peace-loving people in Asian and Pacific regions, and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are trying hard to preserve their shaky colonial foothold in Asia and, above all, recover from the defeat they are sustaining in their aggressive war in Vietnam by knocking into shape a new military alliance.

Escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam, the U. S. imperialists have already hurled into South Vietnam aggressive troops 267,000 strong and are planning to increase the number to 400, 000—500,000 by the year end.

They have also dragged away tens of thousands of South Korean puppet troops as mercenaries.

South Korea has become the greatest supply base of cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists.

At present, the U.S. imperialists are ever more viciously prosecuting the "scorched-earth warfare" of killing all, burning all and destroying all in South Vietnam and extending the barbarous bombing over the Democratic Republic of Vietnam up to Hanoi and Haiphong.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the very ones who are sabotaging not only the peaceful solution of the Korean question but also peace in the Far East and Asia.

The struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea is a struggle for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and, at the same time, a struggle for defending peace in the Far East, Asia and the rest of the world.

We appeal to the international organs, public organizations of various countries and world-peace-loving people to intensify still further the international struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea during the coming Month of Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism, the month of expressing solidarity with our people in the struggle for the unification of the country.

U.S. imperialism is the chieftain of aggression and war, the most vicious international exploiter and gendarme of the world.

Apart from the struggle against U.S. imperialism, there can be neither world peace and security, nor freedom and liberation of the exploited and oppressed peoples, nor happiness of mankind and progress of history.

It is the loftiest common task of the world people to fight against U.S. imperialism, the most heinous enemy of mankind.

For the successful struggle against the U.S. imperialists the unity and solidarity of all the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist forces should be consolidated at all time.

Only by the united might of the world people can a decisive blow be given to the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction.

Peoples of the socialist countries, people of Asia, Africa and Latin America, forces of international labour movement, communist movement and national liberation struggle and the forces of the world peace-loving people must firmly unite under the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist banner and drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of all parts of the world where they have set foot.

What characterizes the latter half of the 20th century which started with the miserable defeat of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the victory of the Korean people in the Korean War it is a historical period in which the doom of U.S. imperialism is quickened.

The myth about the mightiness of U.S. imperialism has been shattered to pieces. Today U.S. imperialism is floundering, being dealt blows everywhere.

The general situation is developing further in favour of our people and the peace-loving people of the world who are fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces are growing and their international solidarity is strengthening.

If all the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist forces firmly unite and wage a resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism, its machinations for aggression and war can be thwarted and world peace be won.

With the support and encouragemant of the people of the whole world, our people will see that the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops withdraw from South Korea and surely accomplish the independent unification of the country.

U.S. imperialism will go down, and the historical cause of humanity will triumph.

Korea-Soviet Coop. Accord Inked

Talks were held in Moscow between the Government Economic Delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from June 8 to 20, according to a report form Moscow.

After the talks, an Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation and an Agreement on Commodity Delivery from 1967 to 1970 and a Protocol on Co-operation in Fishery were signed.

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communist military alliance" directed against the Asian peoples.

The recent "Asian and Pacific Region Ministerial Meeting" in Seoul shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists are working to form a single "anti-communist" alliance.

Our people resolutely denounce the criminal manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism and its satellites to oppose the socialist countries and national independent countries and stamp out the just cause of the peoples in this region for national liberation and independence. U.S. imperialism is the main obstacle to the independent, peaceful unification of Korea and the wrecker of peace in the Far East and Asia.

The speaker also roundly condemned the Pak Jung Hi clique's direct participation in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam by sending South Korean troops and labour force to South Vietnam.

In the name of the working class and people in the northern part of the country, he extended full support and militant encouragement to the working class and people of the southern part who are fighting under the banner of anti-U.S., anti-Japanese national salvation.

He warned U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, saying: Should the U.S. imperialists again embark upon a reckless military adventure against our country, the aggressors will be annihilated in our land by the counter-blow of our people.

Chairman Kim Wal Ryong strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists pull out of South Korea at once, taking all their weapons and military equipment.

Voicing firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their liberation struggle against U.S. imperialism he emphasized that the socialist countries and the world peace-loving people should take united action and wage resolute struggle for checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam and give unfailing, powerful assistance to the fighting Vietnamese people.

Our people voice militant solidarity with the fraternal peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are valiantly fighting, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist national liberation struggle, and will actively support their just struggle at all times, he stressed.

Chairman Kim Wal Royng was followed by Hwang Won Bo, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Agricultural Working People; Hong Soon Kwon, Chairman of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea; and Kim Ok Soon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union.

The mammonth rally was rounded off with a one-hour long demonstration.

Streets resounded with indignant shouts of demonstrators, "Down with U.S. imperialism" and "U.S. imperialism, get out of South Korea at once!"

Unification of Fatherland and "Anti-Communist Law"

Voices demaning North-South intercourse and unification of Korea, are daily mounting among South Korean people. Reflecting this trend, the unification question is discussed to some degree in the South Korean press and political circles. Alleging that this discussion of the unification question is a crime under the "Anti-Communist Law," since its content is identical with the argument of North Korea, the Pak Jung Hi clique is running amuck to barbarously uproot the unification movement and suppress South Korean people. This is no accident. As the saying goes, "Like master, like servants" this suppressive measure is the Pak Jung Hi version of the "UN-American Activities Committee," a subversive organ fabricated by U.S. imperialism in America. The "UN-American Activities Committee" is authorized to incarcerate any Communist or progressives without any material evidence against them, charging that their words coincide with the foreign policies of Socialist countries.

The "Anti-Communist Law" is designed to brutally crack down on the South Korean people who are struggling for an independent and peaceful unification of their fatherland and democratization of South Korean society. Under the "Anti-Communist Law" the Pak Jung Hi clique is arbitrarily labeling unwanted organizations "anti-government organizations," and is ruthlessly punishing any form of praising or encouraging the activities of members of such organizations or sympathizers with them. Cho Yong Soo, expresident of Minjok Ilbo and many other patriots, fell victims to the crackdown policy of the Pak Jung Hi cluque, only because they demanded North-South Korea intercourse and an independent and peaceful unification of Korea.

Afraid of the unification of Korea, the Pak Jung Hi clique punished under the "Anti-Communist Law" on charge of communist sympathy youths and students who heroically fought against the "ROK-Japan Treaty," and furthermore, suppressed under the same law several authors on the charge that their novels and radio dramas created longing for the northern half of the Republic among South Korean people and encourged them to unify their fatherland.

The "Anti-Communist Law," where the main objective is to suppress and uproot any expression of the desire of the South Korean people for the unification of their fatherland, bans any cultural exchange, exchange of goods, trade relations and others, not to say of closer relations between North and South, and provided for capital sentence to any person who visits the northern half of the Republic. The "Anti-Communist Law" is a brainchild of those who slaughter people, betray their fatherland and trample underfoot democracy, and is a rare law in history which such gangsters only can practise. Noteworthy about the law is ambiguity of the wording of the articles.

The "Anti-Communist Law" which, as a South Korea paper put it, is most closely related with the unification question, is such that any interpretation of its articles is possible. This is because the Pak Jung Hi clique wants to use the law to invent a legal pretext for suppression of South Korean people yearning for unification of their fatherland, to curry favor with U.S. imperialism which intends to establish a lasting colony in the southern part of the divided Korea, and build an aggressive military base against Asia. The law is a deceptive tactics of U.S. imperialism. It has many articles for appeasement, which increased whenever it is revised for worse.

These facts show how barbarously U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, are wielding the "Anti-Communist Law" to frustrate peaceful unification of Korea and suppress the South Korean people who demand freedom and democratic rights. It goes without saying that, in South Korean society, where this "Anti-Communist Law" is effective, any elementary democratic rights, including the freedom of the press, publication, association and assembly, or any debate on the unification issue, is unthinkable. The South Korean people who are leading a life in a stifling atmosphere under fascist oppression by U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, must still more vigorously fight for the democratization of the South Korean society and for the unification of their fatherland.

S. Korean Workers' Struggle for Existence and Democracy

* Eighty-five South Korean workers hired by the U.S. Eighth Army on June 16 entered a labour dispute in demand of a wage raise, according to a report from Seoul. The South Korean workers are putting up an eight-point demand, including a 30 per cent wage increase and enforcement of the system of progressive discharge allowances. They are reported to be firmly determined to fight to the bitter end till their demand is met.

* The Seoul tram-car workers who had gone on a sit-in on the afternoon of June 13, demanding a 100 per cent pay increase and payment of the overdue wages, are still continuing their struggle, according to a report from South Korea. Immediately after going on strike, the more than 100 workers who had called a sit-down strike in tram-cars continued their strike on June 14 as well. The general meeting of the workers on June 13 decided on an strike of an indefinite period, and continued their strike, after removing their office to the main office froom of the company on the sixth street of Seoul.

* Over 8,000 South Korean bank employees who went on strike on June 13, demanding a 30 per cent pay raise and a collective bargaining agreement, are still on strike against the authorities concerned which are refusing their demands, according to a report from Seoul. They sharply lambasted the South Korean "Treasury Secretary" for saying, "They get better salaries in comparison with workers in other industries. So their demands are unacceptable." They are determined to continue their struggle.

* Forty-five South Korean students who were banished last summer from schools by the Pak Jung Hi clique on charges of participating in the demonstration struggle against the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," on June 16 strongly demanded their reinstatement.

In a note of demand submitted to the Speaker of the South Korean "National Assembly," the students called for the immediate reinstatement at their schools, stating that their banishment by the Pak Jung Hi regime was entirely unjustified.

"Defense of Freedom"—Fig Leaf for Troop Dispatch

"Defence of Freedom" chanted by the Pak Jung Hi clique in sending troops to South Vietnam, is a slogan for covering up its crime of treachery and is a repetition of what the U.S. imperialists are shouting to justify their aggression.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, since the first day of troop dispatch, has described it as a "glorious act" for "defending the camp of free nations" and a way of safeguarding "collective security."

The war in South Vietnam is a criminal war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists for holding in check the national independence and reunification of the Vietnamese people and for turning this area into a colony.

Everywhere in the world, people are branding U.S imperialism as aggressor and shouting in angry voices: "Yankees! hands off Vietnam!"

How can it be "defence of freedom," a "glorious act" and a "moral obligation of South Korea" to side with U.S. imperialism branded as aggressor and criminal and to gun on the courageous South Vietnamese people who are fighting for freedom and independence?

The anti-puppet struggle raging in the South Vietnamese areas occupied by U.S. imperialism, throws a revealing searchlight on the hypocrisy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who are harping on the "defence of freedom."

Voices against the Vietnam war are rising in the United States itself and from among the U.S. troops taken to South Vietnam. But the Pak Jung Hi gang is bent on sending more puppet troops to the shameful "contracted war" under the slogan of "defence of freedom."

Under these circumstances, the South Korean people and "ROK" Army soldiers are required to fight more resolutely against troop dispatch to South Vietnam.

Cases of Violation of Koreans' Human Rights Growing Here

Several incidents, in which human rights of Korean residents in Japan were seriously infringed upon, occurred recently. Involving sometimes even policemen, these incidents consisted of cases of group violence, infliction of injury and of intimidation. Such incidents have been growing in number since June of last year when the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" was concluded.

* On May 13, around 2:00 p.m., a certain A, leader of the Yokosuka branch office of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), had his house searched by some 100 policemen under the command of the superintendent of the Taura Police Station, Kanagawa Prefecture. The domiciliary search was made without warrant under the pretext that they had been reported that a murder case occurred in the house of Mr Sugiyama's (a Japanese) near Mr. A's. However, the pretext given by the police proved to be a big lie when Sugiyama himself declared on the arrival of the police that he did not know any murder case in his house, which, it was known, was several tens of metres from Mr. A's. Despite this, far from withdrawing from the place, the policemen, who had arrived in seven patrol cars, besieged Mr A's house. Alarmed by this development, a Japanese looker-on shouted that "this house is not Mr. Sugiyamas." Lending no ears to this shout, the police intruded into the house, breaking down doors and windows, to make a most wanton search of it.

Angered by this police outrage, seven Korean representatives visited the police authorities and demanded a thorough fact-finding investigation into the case.

Meanwhile, an investigation group was formed, later, by Japanese people to conduct an investigation into this case. Thus, on May 17, the first investigation work was carried out by a 5-member team. As a result of this investigation, the members agreed that the case had been caused by the police to weaken the present friendly relations between Korean and Japanese people, by creating an impression that a CHONGRYUN leader committed a disgraceful crime. They said: "This incident was caused as part of the police measures to destroy CHONGRYUN organizations." "The truth about this incident must be made known to as many Japanese as possible," they said, "so that a stronger protest may be made by them against this barbarous police behaviour."

* Earlier, on May 11, around 8:00 p.m., Pak Il Ryung (30), a Korean young man living in Maikata city, Osaka, was forcibly taken by a policeman to a police box near Maikata Railway Station, and received kicks and cuffs from six policemen there, which, a doctor said, would take a week to heal completely. That day, the victim was driving his car home as usual. When he reached the station square, he parked his car for a while in a corner of the place to buy something at a shop.

He was charged with violating the Road Traffic Control Law and was forcibly taken to the above-mentioned police box where he was subjected to group violence, with his hands and legs fastened with a rope. He was put to severe interrogations there: "You stole and sold electric wires, didn't you?" "You have a criminal record, haven't you?" and the like.

Shortly after the incident, Korean people in Maikata city visited the Maikata Police Station and demanded the authorities apologize for the police brutality that day. The police authorities, however, refused to do so, asserting that "we have not yet obtained any sufficient evidence to prove that the case of group violence in question was caused by police." Attaching importance to this incident, representatives of Korean residents in the city on May 23 met the superintendent of the Police Station and strongly demanded of him an immediate, severe punishment of the criminals.

* On May 21, four similar cases of group violence oc-

(Continued on page 5)

On Occasion of 16th June 25 Day

Koreans Rally in Tokyo to Demand U.S. Pull-Out from South Korea

Some 2,500 Koreans in Tokyo and from its neighboring districts on June 25 packed to capacity the Bunkyo Public Hall, Tokyo, to hold a mass meeting to demand immediate withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive troops from South Korea and to condemn the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea. Called "the Central Meeting of Korean Citizens in Japan to Demand Immediate Pull-out of the U.S. Troops from South Korea and to Denounce the Traitorous Pak Jung Hi Clique," the meeting was held on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, a war of aggression ignited by the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Participants shouting: "U.S. IMPERIALISTS, GET OUT OF SOUTH KOREA!" "DOWN WITH THE PAK JUNG HI REGIME!" Some 2,500 Koreans here holding a central mass rally in Tokyo on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, to demand immediate U.S. pull-out from South Korea and to topple the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique (June 25)

Participants shouted: "U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea at once!" "Overthrow the traitorous Pak Jung Hi regime!" "We oppose dispatch of ROK soldiers to Vietnam!" "Smash inroads of Japanese militarists into South Korea!"

The meeting was declared open at 11:00 a.m.

Kim Byung Shik, Secretary-general of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee read at the meeting a joint statement issued earlier by North Korean social organizations in connection with the commencement of "the month of struggle against the U.S. imperialists."

Following him, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee, made a report to the meeting. Referring, in his report, to the undescribable sufferings imposed upon Korean people by the U.S. imperialists during the three-year Korean War, and to the illegality of the continuous occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists which stand, as the main obstacle, in the way of Korea's unification, Chairman Han Duk Su thoroughly exposed and vehemently denounced various cruelties and crimes perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people.

He said: "Today, the Korean people are filled, more than ever before, with the burning indignation at, and hostility toward, the U.S. imperialists."

Further, thoroughly exposing to public view any of the traitorous crimes committed by the Pak Jung Hi clique, after their coming to power through the foul means of a military coup d'etat, he extended to the South Korean compatriots positive support and encouragement to the South Korean compatriots valiantly struggling for the just cause of national salvation against the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous clique.

The Chairman called on all the Korean people in Japan to increase their support for the struggling South Korean people and to wage stauncher struggle to realize the unanimous aspirations of the 30 million Korean people, the unification of their fatherland, as soon as possible.

Chairman Han Duk Su's report moved the audience so much that they renewed their determination to spare no efforts to win greater success in their future patriotic work.

Also speaking at the meeting were many Japanese representatives, among whom were: Itaru Yonehara, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan; Yuzo Awaya, Socialist member of the House of Representatives; Yoshinobu Kadoma, Vice-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Taketo Makinouchi, Vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association; and Yoshitaro Hirano, President of the Japan Peace Committee.

The meeting unanimously adopted a letter addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

The meeting also adopted a resolution demanding immediate withdrawal of the U.S. aggressive troops from South Korea and denouncing the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

Osaka Prefectural Assembly Adopts Resolution for Koreans' Education

The Osaka Prefectural Assembly on June 20 unanimously adopted a resolution demanding guarantee Koreans' democratic and national education in this country.

The resolution reads in part:

The Central Government authorities are making efforts to establish a so-called "foreigners' school system" with a view to legally controlling Koreans' educational activities in Japan.

We demand the Government authorities fully guarantee the democratic and national education of Korean residents in Japan.

Meanwhile, the number of Japanese local assemblies which so far have adopted resolutions in support of Koreans' education here reached 26 as of June 20.

To Mark 10th Anniversary of Korean University

Koreans Hold Scientific Forum

View of the scientific forum held on June 18 and 19 in Tokyo by Korean scientists here as an event to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korean University in Tokyo.

The 1966 Scientific Forum of Korean Scientists in Japan marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Korean University in Tokyo was held on 18 and 19 under the sponsorship of the Association of Korean Scientists in Japan. It was attended by over 380 Korean scientists in Japan.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) and President of the university, made a speech at the opening ceremony of the forum, which was held with the attendance of CHONGRYUN functionaries and the teachers and students of the university.

He paid high tribute to the great successes made by the Korean scientists in Japan in various branches of science by carrying through CHONGRYUN'S line of scientific research.

Altogether 171 scientific papers were read at the forum which was divided into three groups—natural science and technology, medical and social sciences.

Cases of Violation...

(Continued from page 4)

curred, one after another, when Korean students were beaten to a jerry by delinquent Japanese students.

That day, around 2:00 p.m., Kim Kyu Whan and Kim Il Byun, both students of the Korean Middle and High School in Tokyo, were on their way home by train. Some 30 Japanese students, bearing the badges of the Kokushikan Senior High School in Tokyo were also in the same train coach. When the train was approching Kameido Station on the Sobu line (Ochanomizu—Ciba), the Japanese students, all of a sudden, pounced upon the Koreans, giving kicks and cuffs and shouting: "You, cheeky Koreans, you get out of our country!" and the like. Kim Il Byun, one of the Koreans, received a deep cut in his face, requiring two weeks of medical treatment. Kim Kyu Whan, the other, was saved from the scene of violence by a Japanese stranger in the train. All the Japanese students got off at Kameido Station and took to flight.

Also that day, around the same time, Kwon O Jin and four other Korean students of the same Korean Middle and High School were subjected to group violence by 25 delinquent Japanese senior high school students, in another train on the same line when the train nearing Hirai Station.

Meanwhile, a little later, one of the Korean students, Shin Ki Suk, was again pounced upon by a group of Japanese students at Hirai Station, when he was resting on a bench at the station, waiting for his fellow students. The Japanese students were apparently those of the above-mentioned Kokushikan Senior High School, who were then at large. Another of the five Korean students, Kwon Do Hyun, was also beaten to a jerry afterwards, near Shinkoiwa Station on the Sobu line, by a group of Japanese students who were loitering about the station.

Angered by these incidents of group violence, large numbers of Korean people in Tokyo stormed the Komatsukawa Police Station in Tokyo on May 21 and demanded that: 1) the police authorities conduct a thorough fact-finding investigation into these cases and severely punish the criminals; 2) they give a sharp warning to the Kokushikan Senior High School authorities and other Japanese school authorities concerning these violence cases; and that 3) they take all the proper measures to prevent the recurrence of a similar incident in future and to guarantee the personal safety of Korean students.

The police authorities, however, have not taken any sincere measures to meet these demands of Koreans.' Rather, they have been taking such an intolerable attitude, treating the Korean victims just as if they were criminals.

Meanwhile, the Association for Defending Koreans' Human Rights in Japan (Japanese organization) in Tokyo and Chiba Prefecture launched their work to make known the truth about these cases. The truth disclosed by these fact-finding investigations was that "these 'incidents' had all been premeditated."

* On May 8, around 6:00 p.m., two Korean young men were stabbed with a knife by a Japanese hoodlum, near the Sukiya Bridge, Ginza, Tokyo. That day, the Koreans, Li Yung Sam (21), office employe, who was stabbed in the belly, and Choi Suk Han (18), student of Komazawa University, Tokyo, who received a cut on his hand, were crossing the bridge, when two Japanese hoodlums appeared before them and forcibly took them behind a near-by building, saying that one of the Koreans had trodden on their feet. Then, of a sudden, one of the Japanese stabbed the Koreans. Their wounds required two weeks of medical treatment.

Tenriism—Guide for Japanese Aggression

Japanese religion called "Tenriism" is now spreading in South Korea. This religion with its headquarters in Nara, Japan, propagates the idea of overseas aggression and conquest and of non-resistance to rulers as a basic creed.

Tenriism began to make its way into Korea early in 20th century. After August 15, 1945, this religion went out of sight for a while, but it has staged a comeback to South Korea on the "Japan wind" since Pak Jung Hi's assumption of power, particularly since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

It is said that there are now 66 churches of this religion with a total of about 300,000 members and some 600 mission centres in Seoul, Pusan, Masan, Jinhae and other parts of South Korea. They are affiliated with district or provincial chapters of the South Korean Headquarters of Tenriism, which is controlled by the General Headquarters of Tenriism in Japan.

Followers of Tenriism "worship the east from afar." They cite sutras in Japanese and worship a Japanese god. Such a scene will never fail to remind sober-minded Koreans of the nightmarish days of Japanese rule in the past.

The Tenriists preach that faith in the religion will ward off misfortunes and cure diseases. On the basis of the three precepts and eight maxims, the fundamental tenet of Tenriism, they claim that poverty and misfortune never come from exploitation or oppression by the ruling classes or social system, but from the idleness and evil minds of people themselves.

This religion has all kinds of publications and educational organs in South Korea for spreading its creed. The Tenriist propaganda literature, "Fellow traveler," "Disease and introspection" and other religious books in Japanese are widely distributed and the periodical "What to do?" is published periodically in South Korea.

Religious officials are trained in short courses of indoctrination in major cities and are dispatched to all parts of South Korea. There is a primary school belonging to the religion in Jinhae, South Kyungsang Province, a school established for the purpose of inculcating Tenriism in the minds of children.

The penetration of Tenriism into South Korea is aimed mainly at preaching "South Korea-Japan amity" to South Korean people to emasculate their anti-Japanese sentiments and facilitate the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of South Korea.. Its believers worship Japanese gods, bow in the direction of Japan and recite sutras in Japanese. It has rapidly extended its influence in Japan, spreading religious and ideological illusions to appease the growing unrest and discontent of the Japanese people who are suffering harsh oppression and plunder by U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital.

The open propagation of Tenriism in South Korea is guaranteed by the Pak Jung Hi clique under the pressure of Japanese imperialism.

In October 1963, the puppet Ministry of Education registered the Tenriist organisation as a legal religious body, callig it "public organisation No. 148."

Bamboozling people, Tenriism is committing murderous and predatory acts in South Korea. Nonetheless, the Pak Jung Hi gangsters close their eyes to this fact and assert that it has no Japanese coloring. They are trying to use Tenriism to usher Japanese militarism into South Korea and justify their pro-Japanese policy.

At present the Pak Jung Hi clique is hatching a plot to win votes from the Tenriists in the "presidential election" due next year.

In April this year 250 Tenriists in Choongmoo city, South Kyungsang Province, broke away from the religion which preaches worship of the Japanese emperor. "We have been deceived by the Japanse religion. Let us restore our own national spirit," they cried.

As seen above, the misson of Tenriism is to cover the Japanese militarists' ambition for overseas aggression with a religious cloak and thus cover up their militaristic nature.

The Korean people remember that in the past, too, the Japanese militarists used various religious organisations in their aggression on Korea.

The aggressive, reactionary nature of Tenriism has long been disclosed. It will not live long on South Korean soil.

Impressions of Korea

Nocolas Colorado, leader of the delegation of the United Centre of Working People of Venezuela which visited Korea recently, expressed his conviction that the heroic Korean working class and people would certainly drive the U.S. aggressive troops out of the southern half of their motherland and attain the unification of their country.

A June 11 issue of Rodongja Shinmoon carries his impression of Korea, in which he said: We will always remember you and will extend all possible support and encouragement to you in the fight for the country's unification.

Lauding the successes the Korean working class and people have made in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the Korean Workers' Party, he stressed: What surprised us most is the fact that you have built beautiful cities and heavy industry in a short period of time, despite utter destruction wrought by U.S. imperialism during the war and by their most brutal air bombings.

The picturesque Pyongyang filled with tall buildings and crisscrossed with green belts has left a deep impression on our minds. Co-operative farms with cozy houses, hospitals, kindergartens, schools and working people's evening schools likewise deeply impressed us.

Another thing which struck us during our stay in Korea is that the Party and Government of this country is directing warm solicitude to rising generation. It was very valuable for us to inspect the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace and to see the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Young Pioneers held in Pyongyang with the participation of 70,000 children.

On his impression of Panmunjom, he wrote:

We saw with our own eyes the Korean people's enemy wearing the grotesque "MP" helmet. We also saw a meeting between the Korean side and the "U.N." force side and immediately understood that the South Korean representative included in it was only a puppet and the U.S. army is acting as the master of South Korea.

We arrived at the conclusion that no matter how powerful the aggressors are, they can not conquer the people fighting for independence. This greatly heartens us who are fighting for the liberation of our country from U.S. imperialism and oligarchy at home.

The Venezuelan Working People's United Centre delegation arrived in Pyongyang on June 3 by air to visit Korea.

Existentialism Spreading in South Korean Literature

Lately, reactionary literary trends of all hues carrying the germs of existentialism are in vogue in South Korea, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists who are using this "ism" to facilitate their colonial domination.

The April issue of South Korean magazine "Hyundai Moonhak" (Modern Literature) came out with a poetical drama called "Women's Park." It is in dialogue form and revolves around a young housewife and trifling events in her home.

She is completely estranged from her husband who is immersed in wine and seeks momentary pleasures only as well as from her children.

Out of solitude and despair she approaches her old lover in the hope of "dispelling her melancholy." But the man turns his back on her, leaving her in utter distress and emptiness.

The drama is run through with pessimism and preaches that life has no meaning whatsoever and that one lives in an empty world of loneliness and nihil.

It is not without reason that the reactionary literature of existentialism picks up as its favorite heroes those who sing the praises of extreme egotism, pessimism and sensualism, for it is aimed at imbuing South Korean people with the idea of escapism, paralyzing their class consciousness and making them subservient to the foreign aggressors and puppet rulers. Here one can see the reactionary nature of existentialist literature as a tool of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression.

More of such examples are found in a short story, "A love affair" appearing in the January issue of the same monthly, which deals with the life of a middle-aged woman of loose morals, the full-length fiction "Full-house Seoul," "Never-ending wind," "Mt. Keryong" etc,—all preaching nihilism and sensualism.

A short story called "Wearing-out flesh" published in another South Korean journal is also based on the same idea. The story preaches the thoroughly nihilistic idea that if one's individual "happiness and pleasure-seeking are not realised, one had better die."

The author says that if it is for realising one's happiness, one may have the "freedom" to kill innocent people, even his parents, wife or children.

The apologists of U.S.-brand existentialism who recognize no existence but the "ego" claim that one may go in for murder, arson, despair, solitude, fear and suicide as one pleases and that these are "truth."

The U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique are spreading existentialistic literature among people in every way and fostering reactionary writers.

The venom disseminated by reactionary literary works is poisoning the minds of the people, bringing about evil consequences in all spheres of South Korean society.

On October 28 last year, a certain girl student Jang in Choongjung-ro, West-gate district of Seoul, drank poison to kill herself in despair, after reading a book beautifying death. Three girl students in Seoul, who read a novel preaching nihilism, committed suicide, overcome by the pessimistic idea that "we are nothing but wriggling insects." According to the survey of South Korean journal "Nyuwon," 52 per cent of the 450 new comers to a university in Seoul once attempted suicide, taking a pessimistic view of life.

All this bespeaks how serious the ideological venom of existentialism in South Korea.

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